

MASTER PLAN HEARING
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

HILO LAGOON HOTEL
HILO, HAWAII
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1974

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Meeting convened at 1:00 p.m.

SUPERINTENDENT G. BRYAN HARRY: Good afternoon. I'm Bryan Harry, Superintendent of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. We are here this afternoon to discuss the Master Plan for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and to listen to your testimony. We have some draft proposals and some alternate proposals. We would very much like to get ideas from you, people who are here, and if you know of people who aren't here who have important things to say to us, the record will be open until, I think, the 26th of March. The testimony can be sent directly to me at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

I'd like to introduce a few of our people who are here, who have worked on the plans in the past. At the far end of the table, Ron Mortimore, from San Francisco, who really is from Hawaii. I think he's been over here so often. He's been the main push behind the preparation of plans for us. He's a Park Planner in our San Francisco Regional Office. Bob Barrel, who's the State Director of the National Park Service in Hawaii. Howard Chapman, who's the Regional Director of the Western Region of the National Park Service, that includes the island portion of the Pacific. Howard, I'd like to have you say a few words about this meeting, if you would.

HOWARD CHAPMAN. Thank you Bryan. I'd just like to make a few remarks with regard to the purpose we are here this afternoon and the concept of

the public meeting, because I think to many of you to participate in public meetings at a point when decisions are being made about future planning and operational matters with a national park may be somewhat new.

The National Park Service being charged with the responsibility to manage and protect the national parks beginning in 1916. Many times we've looked upon this responsibility to gather together experts in our particular field to plan how national parks would be developed and how they would be protected. I think we have found down through the years that there has been a concern expressed by the public that has used these areas, about how they are planned, how they are developed, and how they are managed. And we have come to find that the public has a very real interest in this, and not only that but they have an obligation to come forward with their ideas. Therefore, today, what we are seeking from you are your feelings, your comments, your input into these alternatives that planners for the National Park Service has put together.

These are not final plans, because they will not become final until you as the public have expressed yourself as to how these achieve what you feel national parks should be to serve the interest of the American public. So, therefore, we are interested. We are desirous of hearing from you as to how these alternatives meet the objectives that you feel a national park should meet if it's going to carry on its mission. So I want to assure you that plans have not been finalized and are being reported to you as a final action, but on the other hand are being proposed to you as alternatives. And after these public meetings, we will take the material that you have provided us and then try to determine

that plan or combination of plans that is most responsive to the public's interest, and that will become the Master Plan for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Thank you.

MR. HARRY: Thank's Howard. Tomorrow beginning at 1 o'clock here and again at 7 in the evening there will be an official hearing on Wilderness Proposals for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. A sign-up sheet is back with Glen Kaye at the door for those who wish to testify at that.

It's pretty difficult to approach ideas for wilderness in a park without having an idea of a plan of how the park itself should run. You may well lock things in wilderness for one kind of use that you or someone else wished for a different type of use. That's why we feel it's pretty important to have a meeting simultaneously with wilderness that talks about other ideas and other plans that would relate to a Master Plan for the park, and that's the meeting today.

Ron Mortimore has a summary of some of the proposals and some of the alternatives that are in draft stage at this time for a Master Plan for the park, and I'd like to have him briefly summarize those. Then if you wish and would like to spend a few minutes looking at the maps before we begin to hear your testimony, we can. Ron.

MR. RON MORTIMORE: Thanks Bryan. The maps that you see on the wall are combinations of current draft proposals as it is stated in the Master Plan draft plus a resume of some of the major alternatives. We haven't tried to include all of the alternatives on the maps. Some of them really don't go on maps. Others are fairly minor. If there are any questions that come up about some of the alternatives we don't specifically show, we can certainly point them out if that's necessary.

Starting out with the current draft proposal as it is in the Master Plan itself now, we'll be talking about major additions to the park that which are not now authorized as well as adding some lands to the park by purchase if necessary, then adding lands which are now already authorized. Speaking of the latter: First, Olaa Forest which is really owned by the Federal Government but there is some question now as to whether it actually can be officially part of the park since it is not contiguous. We are now proposing whatever is necessary to make that actually an official part of the national park even though we are actually managing it now. Also, a proposal to add some additional ohia-fern forest here next to the Chain of Craters, mostly virgin forest area as a sort of buffer to the Chain of Craters area and for additional forest resource area. Also a small addition down here by Kalapana as a sort of buffer zone between existing development along the road and for the resource that exist there. This is a buffer between that and the development that's going on mauka. We would propose to delete actually a parcel of land essentially in here which is now actually authorized but which is being developed for subdivision purposes. Also, a small parcel down here which would be added, which is actually again authorized but is not now owned by the Federal Government.

Major addition, of course, is the Hualalai-Mauna Loa addition which is around 100,000 acres. The summit of Hualalai, a section of land between there and Mauna Loa and the southwest rift zone of Mauna Loa down to about the 8,000-foot level. That is not authorized at this time; that would have to be added by some legislative action.

Also our proposal to add a strip of water area all along the coast here to about 1/4 mile from the high tide line. That includes about 5,800 acres of water area here. So those are the major proposals as far as additional land.

As far as development is concerned for the existing park, not too much change. Pretty much the same use pattern as you see now. They are coming in as they do into the Kilauea area, visiting the park, visiting the area around Kilauea and Halemaumau, perhaps going down to the Chain of Craters to see any of the eruption activity taking place there and then going out toward Kona as they do now. But also for encouraging some additional use of some of this area down around the Hilina Pali and Ainalahou area for what we would like to call wilderness threshold use, not as heavy use as you have here, but perhaps some campgrounds down here, opportunities to hike into the backcountry and, of course, some tremendous views from the top of Hilina Pali. Also we propose to reconnect, hopefully some time in the future, Chain of Craters Road--the existing where it ends now where it is buried by lava--connect that with the Kalapana Road down here. We're not sure exactly when that will actually happen; certainly it cannot be done until this current series of eruptions ceases or at least changes so that we can get some idea as to where we can put the road.

Also, a small development up here at Olaa Forest to allow for interpretation and short nature walks into the small part of the forest, retaining this pretty much as a scientific research area with very little public use for the wilderness preserve.

Major change over here on Hualalai. Addition of a road constructed from the Kona Belt Road up to the sort of the base of Hualalai to the saddle area between Hualalai and Mauna Loa. Essentially there, provision for camping, picnicking, trailhead, possibly a trail connection between there and the summit of Mauna Loa, probably would be a small administrative unit there, opportunity for a very nice scenic drive from the Belt Road up to Hualalai. Important thing here is that we haven't really determined exactly where that road would be--it will have to be as a result of additional studies partially to determine what the best alignment is, also to determine where it should connect in with the road down here so there won't be too much disturbance into the existing uses of the area. We don't want to do it through a major residential area or a coffee plantation.

So, that's essentially the current draft proposal as we have now; continuation of the backcountry use, and hopefully some increase in that use by provision of some backcountry shelter along the coast down here and also come up on the top of Mauna Loa.

Alternative A is essentially a status quo plan. Incidentally, these are all noted in the draft environmental impact statement which accompanies the draft proposal. Alternative A in that draft impact statement indicates somewhat of a status quo development for the park. Essentially the same thing as here with the addition of some development of Olaa Forest, some sort of development down here at Hilina Pali and Ainalou, and also the addition of some of the land which are already authorized but which we do not now own. So pretty much this is a status quo plan as a possible alternative--interested in your comments on that. Like to think of that approach to the master plan.

Alternative B is a restatement of the master plan as proposed in 1971 which was then taken back, restudied, and then came up from that with this proposal. Major differences there, the amount of land to be added is pretty much as it is on the draft proposal except for some additional land in this area which would have allowed for a parkway and also about 5,000 acres of the Nonaunau Forest, a major botanical complex here just above Kealakekua Bay and Honaunau. So the major difference there would connect the Kalapana area, and, of course, the road from Hilo, connect that by a parkway approximately 90 miles total, all the way across the island over to the shoulder of Hualalai of around 9,000 feet, going down to the saddle area between Mauna Loa and Hualalai. Then descending the mountain down along the edge of Honaunau Forest and eventually ending at the City of Refuge.

This entails building considerable amount of new road, and we have changed that now in the proposal of the current draft. This, again, I think is important for you to see the combination, what the difference is, and comparing it. Also, there's some additional development in the Hualalai area. There would have been a small development at Ahuauimi Heiau, archeological sites, and also the opportunity to see the Judd Trail. Also a small development at the Honaunau Forest--small interpretive facility. Probably some short trails for hiking in the area.

Alternative C is again similar to Alternative B and the current draft proposal, except it is kind of a minimum addition of Hualalai and the shoulder of Mauna Loa but with almost no development. Essentially a purist preservation approach type. There would be no road access; a sort of scientific preserve for preservation of certain botanical

areas and certain endangered species. This is essentially the smallest amount of development and the smallest amount of additional land to be added to protect Hualalai and the shoulder of Mauna Loa.

This map here is not an alternative but just to give some information to show you where the Kalapana Extension is and some of the special problems involving that particular part of the park. Also indicating the Kilauea Forest Reserve since in the impact statement that was mentioned as one possible alternative that had been discussed as an addition to the park. It is not proposed as an addition, but again it may come up in the discussion we have this afternoon or tonight, and I thought it might be wise to have it shown. This, of course, is just a map of the island of Hawaii, for those who may not be as familiar with it--just to give you an over-all picture of the island and where the park is.

MR. HARRY: If there's a need to take a 10-minute break to look at the maps, that's fine. O.K. a 10-minute recess--we'll be back together about 1:30 p.m.

(Short recess.)

MR. HARRY: I'd like to proceed with ideas, thoughts that you people have. I have two names on the list of people who wish to testify, but I'm sure that there may be others here. Is there anyone here who wishes to speak for the State of Hawaii? That has any ideas from the State of Hawaii? From the County of Hawaii? O.K. I'll start off with the names I have here. Patsy Matsuo from the Volcanoes National Park is taking as close a notes as she can as to the drift of your ideas, we're taping the statements that you have so that we can keep these intact to study

them, and it helps us a great deal when you come up to speak if you would give us your name and the organization that you represent if there is one, or if you are speaking as an individual if that's the case. I'll really not have any time limit on speaking because there are so few of us here. But if there is anyone who that serves a handicap to because they have to leave soon, signal to me and I'll make sure that you have a chance to speak. The first name I have is Mrs. Helen Baldwin.

MRS. HELEN BALDWIN: I am Mrs. Helen Baldwin and I represent the Flora and Fauna Committee of the East Hawaii Chapter of the Conservation Council for Hawaii. This is the statement of our committee. (Mrs. Baldwin read the enclosed statement.)

MR. HARRY: The next name I have is Major James Dorsey.

MAJOR JAMES DORSEY: I am Major James Dorsey, speaking for the Director of Personnel and Community Activities, Headquarters, United States Army Support Command, Hawaii. Kilauea Military Camp is in general and vigorous agreement with the proposal as it stands with the draft proposal. We do pray in the legal sense that KMC will continue to be permitted to provide service and recreation in the area. The prohibitions noted in Alternative K seem very real to us; that is, that this alternative--the deletion of KMC--prayerfully not to occur, would result in prohibition of members of the Armed Forces experiencing a relaxed atmosphere and unique recreation experience.

As it stands, your draft proposal would enhance their experience and the experience of all persons who use the park. You point out that removal of the operation would be in accordance with park policy since it's a non-conforming use, not open to the general public; however, the

STATEMENT OF THE FLORA AND FAUNA COMMITTEE OF THE EAST HAWAII
CHAPTER OF THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL FOR HAWAII
ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK, DRAFT OF
Oct. 26, 1973

First, we, the members of the Flora and Fauna Committee of the East Hawaii chapter of the Conservation Council for Hawaii, are in general agreement with the Master Plan for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, draft of Oct. 26, 1973

We especially approve the proposed inclusion of the Mauna Loa Summit-Hualalai Extension, the legislation giving Hawaii Volcanoes National Park administrative powers over the Olaa Forest Tract, the inclusion of the additional Thurston Lava Tube-Chain of Craters Extension, and the Tide land-Shore waters area; all of which contain rare as well as more common native species of plant and animal life.

The Mauna Loa Summit-Hualalai Extension has a considerable number of special areas where rare species exist that need more protection than they have been receiving from present owners of the land. The National Park Service is certainly better equipped to protect these; for this is one of the main functions of national parks. Also the less fragile ecosystems can be made more available for the public to enjoy, thus spreading visitors to more areas in the Park and reducing visitor pressure on the more familiar areas.

The inclusion of the Olaa Forest Tract and the Thurston Lava Tube-Chain of Craters Extension as integral parts of the Park will be a boon to the preservation of native rain-forest habitats. Unfortunately elsewhere too many of these have been or still are being altered or destroyed by feral animals, exotic plants, or man's use.

These rain-forest areas are especially necessary to the Park to complete the native wildlife habitats and preserve some of their rarer species. When the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park was set up, volcanic rather than forest features were sought for inclusion. So little forest land was included. Even the subsequent additions have added little of the rain-forest habitats, the Olaa Forest Tract being in limbo administratively. Also, unfortunately large parts of the wet country forest in the Chain of Craters area already part of the Park have been overrun by volcanic eruptions since 1968.

Under existing statutes Hawaii Volcanoes National Park has limited control over shore areas and the protection of marine flora and fauna there. The inclusion of the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile shore water and tide land area into the Wilderness Area will be a big step forward for the protection of Hawaii's strand and coastal marine life, some of which is as rare and worthy of preservation as land species. Other species, once plentiful, are now diminishing. The State of Hawaii does not have enough nor large enough marine life sanctuaries. The inclusion of the small shore tracts at the eastern and southwestern borders of the Park will help in this matter as well as include interesting historical and geological features.

Therefore we feel that all areas chosen for additions to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park should be incorporated into it.

However, we would like to see included in the management part of the Master Plan definite emphasis upon the immediate destruction of individuals or colonies of invading exotic plants or animals of known potential danger to native flora or fauna and not now extensive in the Park. Species such as banana poka (*Passiflora vitifolia*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), melastoma (*Melastoma malabathricum*), stinkbug (*Nezara viridula*), do not need more research to determine their danger to native environments. They should be eradicated at once before they spread and become a major problem should they invade the Park.

We would also like to see more emphasis placed on control of wild pigs, cats, and non-native rats all of which seriously disturb native wildlife.

Respectfully submitted,

453-C Waianuenue Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii, 96720
Feb. 17, 1974

Helen S. Baldwin
Helen S. Baldwin, Chairman
Flora and Fauna Committee
East Hawaii chapter Conser-
vation Council for Hawaii

camp has been in operation for 58 years and it's been a very unobtrusive operation. We pray it will continue that way. We do provide emergency medical care at this time for civilian tourists who use the area, fire protection, and we provide recreational services and other services for the permanent Department of the Interior personnel in the area. We do wish you success with your plan and pray to be part of it.

MR. HARRY: At this time I have no other names on the list but I'd welcome anybody that wants to step forward.

MR. HERBERT KAI: I'm Herbert Kai, a retired State employee. I'm concerned with increase in taxes and things like that. First question I want to ask is how are these acquisitions going to be funded? It's my understanding that the lands would have to be bought by the State of Hawaii, and why isn't this meeting being held during the period when the State Legislators can attend because it's going to be very important-- it's going to mean increasing the budget in order to set up appropriation to purchase these lands.

My second question is, how are these acquisitions to be made? Are they by long-term leases or are they irreversible transactions? If they are going to be long-term leases then there's going to be a danger of setting up land banks for future speculation?

And thirdly, are the boundaries to be set for perpetuity that you cannot penetrate with a State road. I really think you should set aside a corridor or pipeline for future needs such as water and sewer, lights, telephone, even mass transit. I think in one way we should hold off on that proposal to join up Hualalai and Mauna Loa because of the present energy crisis. The distance around the island is about 214 miles now.

By going to Kona cuts it to 60 miles, so over-all it's 120---you save close to 100 miles going to and from Kona. In these days of gasoline shortage, it's quite a savings.

I don't like this thing about the whole package deal because of other rights---fishing rights and rights of tenants granted by the monarchs of old when they said the commoner could have access to the forest down to the reefs, and they issued ahupuaas giving them those rights. Now are those rights going to be abrogated? If you're going to join up areas, why not join up a whole ahupuaa, that would make more sense. Because then you would have an entire ecological system instead of blocking half of the island.

This island is so large; it is just like two islands in one. The climate is different--300 inches of rainfall on this side, 100 inches of rainfall on the other side. You have sugar here which is an alternative industry in case tourism doesn't improve. Whereas, Kona has only coffee which is a dying industry--gotta be nursed along. Then you have a difference in population. On this side you have about 40,000; on the other side you have about 20,000 people. So, obviously, there should be some connection between west and east Hawaii so that we can give of our manpower and exchange of materials, our resources, and things like that. Now that area has been devastated by military maneuvers already. Since Captain Cook's time feral animals, cattle, have devastated that area so that now you have mostly sand, cinders, and pukeawe, and I think you malihinis know kinnikinnick, similar to mesquites, that's the type of terrain you have there. Now when you talk about other areas and you bring in all arguments about Hawaiian flora that shouldn't apply to the

Saddle Road, because it's misleading when you include everything in one package deal and then talk about conditions that are entirely different from the Saddle Road area. Actually, I think some consideration should be made for that.

In Honolulu, the ecologists came forward voluntarily and spoke against the H-3 Highway; but here they call in the ecologists. I can't see where it's justified to say we should convert the whole thing to wilderness when it's already ravaged and there's hardly any use. But the best use would be to push the Saddle Road through in order to help the economy in Kona in case tourism is on the decline.

Now it obviously looks to me as if like the Hamakua Highway which bypass all those little towns. By closing off that area, then bypassing Waiohinu, bypassing Napoopoo, Keauhou, Kealahou, Kahaluu and even Kailua Village, it's going to put all the old-time landowners at a disadvantage, because nowadays they come out with this improvement assessment ordinance. If you want any improvements--water or anything like that--you would have to have public hearings and rely on the willingness of other people to share in the cost. Actually the County is supposed to supply all the amenities because we have resided here and many of us and our ancestors have been born here. I think first consideration should be those who reside here as to the provision of water accessibility, and right of welfare, happiness, sanitation, and stuff like that.

If you close off that area, then I would suggest having an overpass or underpass and let us go through. You can have your horses ride on the overpass, and the underpass could be financed by a toll proposition. Also, it could be tied in with an interstate deal or for military defense

just as H-3 where they got appropriations of 9 to 1. If that road is designated as secondary highway, it could qualify for appropriations of 2 to 1. We'd get new money in, and it would bolster our economy. Now this other deal is money going out--and it's money coming out of my pocket--so as a concerned taxpayer I just want to register my thoughts. Thank you.

MR. RON BACKHAM: I'm Ron Bachman, speaking as an interested citizen. I have some questions regarding the shoreline extension. I'd like to go a little bit into this if I can. This Unit 2 boundary which is proposed as a wilderness area; it is bounded by this coastal area that is to be included in the national park. I'm wondering what is the boundary right now of this Unit 2 area. I notice on the map here the mean high tide is described as boundary.

MR. HARRY: I think it means high water mark.

MR. BACHMAN: On the map here with wilderness area proposal and then on the other, the master plan, the boundary is described as the high water mark.

MR. HARRY: Again, I believe it should read high water mark. I'd have to check and look at the deeds to the land, and I can get back to tell you specifically.

MR. BACHMAN: I think there is a difference between the high water mark and the mean high water mark.

MR. HARRY: I think it is farthest up.

MR. BACHMAN: One being the debris line and the other at a point that would be submerged with certain times of high tide. We're not definite on that.

MR. HARRY: I don't know how the decision on the recent Molokai sand mining affects the boundary, but I believe that throughout most of our parcels of land our boundary, different from the State, is the high water line.

MR. BACHMAN: From what we understand about this Molokai problem, in a recent State Supreme Court decision the vegetative line would be the boundary, and if there is no vegetative line then the highest high tide of the year. Will this shoreline area which is adjacent to the Unit 2 area, will that eventually become part of the wilderness proposal? I notice here on page 86 on this Wilderness Study, there is a statement that areas that may qualify as a wilderness area will be included in the legislative proposal.

MR. HARRY: It says nothing about the offshore waters. What do you feel? What should it be in your estimation?

MR. BACHMAN: Well, what I'm getting at--I'd like to find out just what the park has planned for this shoreline area.

MR. BARREL: One point of clarification, if I may. That is, the wilderness study is legally restricted to the land within the authorized boundary at the moment. Therefore, we have done no wilderness study of land that might if a Master Plan is approved and legislation is enacted allowing us to acquire land outside what is now authorized boundaries. There has been no study of those lands. The wilderness study must of necessity be restricted to land inside the present authorized boundary. Therefore, let's say we did get approval to add land outside along the shoreline to extend the boundary there, we would have to study that. The lands identified as potential wilderness now are those which are inside the authorized boundary but which we do not now own.

MR. BACHMAN: This photograph in the back of the booklet here prompted this question as to whether there is any long-range proposal to include this ocean area.

MR. HARRY: One sobering thing off the cuff would be if we were a planning group talking about whether to have that wilderness or not. I'd be too chicken to go down there on my canoe. I think I'd want a motor on my boat if I was in that water.

MR. BACHMAN: Yes, motor boats are allowed in wilderness areas. Being concerned with fishing resources and recreation that would be gained or lost, I'm interested in getting this straightened out whether eventually motor boats would be kept out of there.

MR. HARRY: This group, I think, is not proposing it. If it were ever to become wilderness, it would have to be subject to later studies, later hearings, and later legislation.

MR. BACHMAN: Well then, on the fishing regulations, on page 67 of your Master Plan, where it says that fishing will only be allowed by hook and line in the national park areas, will this be affected by the quarter mile by 30-mile extension?

MR. HARRY: I think that I'd have to read that. You're referring to Section 4.

MR. BARREL: It would appear to apply.

MR. HARRY: It would appear to apply but I think in that case I would try to ask--I think we'd better explore that. I didn't realize that that was stated that way and just thinking aloud, I think that things like throw net, fishing for one's own consumptive use would be permissible type of use. I think we need to make a note of that to get corrective legislation.

MR. BACHMAN: That would eliminate spearing and even opihi pickers in the strict sense of interpretation.

Another point I'd like to bring out. This isn't a question, but the State has regulations that protect our marine resources. Two of them Act 107 of May, 1973, makes it so you can take coral from an area shoreline seaward 1,000 feet distance or from waters less than 30 feet deep. So this eliminates commercial harvesting of coral and sand and other resources. There is a provision there about reasonable domestic use which is non-commercial is allowable.

Another regulation that the State has which protects our marine resources is found in the Revised Statutes of Hawaii, 1959, Sections 190-1 to 190-5. Now this sets up the marine life conservation program and established conservation districts like our Hanauma Bay area on Oahu, which has been quite successful, and Kealakekua Bay on this island. These two provisions are adequate to protect the resources; and I think that if the national park felt that they wanted to include these off their area, they could apply with the State and have it done.

MR. HARRY: That's an interesting alternative. Kealakekua is very successful.

MR. BACHMAN: O.K. Thank you.

MR. MORTIMORE: Bryan, I wonder if we could clarify one question that came up previously on the purchase of lands--on the authorization of purchase.

MR. HARRY: Yes, it probably would. To digress back to Herbert Kai's question--I neglected that. If the lands here were authorized by Act of Congress for acquisition, the money for the purchase of the lands to

be added to the national park would come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The source is still money out of our pockets, it's still peoples' money, but the source of that money is fees that people pay when they visit national parks and when they camp in national parks and national forests. The revenues from all of this go into a fund that is for national parks, and for States, and for Counties to acquire new recreational lands.

MR. MORTIMORE: That is clarified somewhat pretty much on page 41 where it discusses the buying of land both within the authorized boundary and adding new land authorized.

MR. HARRY: This isn't to belittle your testimony. It's still peoples' money. It's just a different way of taxation, so your statement is still valid.

MR. MORTIMORE: The important thing is that it's not State money that we're talking about. It's still tax money.

MR. KAI: Kalapana's was State money.

MR. HARRY: Yes, indeed--no, we wouldn't propose that. I'm sure there's other people who wish to testify here. Step up.

MR. CHARLES SCHUSTER: I'm Charles Schuster, District Engineer, Highways Division, State Department of Transportation. The Department will be presenting a written statement regarding its position on the plan. Since there are people here who are interested and concerned, perhaps it might be well to read my draft statement for the Department. Our concern is strictly so far as the park plans affect our highways of the island and this is our draft statement at present.

The Hawaii Belt Road, State Route 11, traverses the national park for some 12 miles. This highway serves not merely as an access to the park but as the very lifeline from the southern area of Hawaii Island over which all commercial, agriculture, industrial, and visitor traffic must pass on its way to and from the City of Hilo. We find no reference in the master plan document to this important highway which is vital to the island's economy other than the brief paragraph on page 51, to quote:

"Access: Approach roads to existing park lands are expected to remain in approximately the same location, although some improvement in road standards is proposed."

This statement fails to recognize the importance of the highway as the through traffic artery, not merely an approach road to the park. The proposed improvements to road standards are not detailed. Any future expansion of highway capacity would appear is precluded by this statement.

The Department of Transportation, therefore, recommends that the master plan statement on access be revised and expanded to (1) recognize the importance of State Route 11 to the park as a vital transportation corridor serving the southern end of the island; (2) identify proposed improvements in road standards and specifically include among these the channelization of intersection of the park entrance road to State Route 11, particularly by the left turn storage lane of traffic entering the park from the Hilo direction; and (3) recognize the possibility of the need to expand the highway to a 4-lane divided facility to accommodate increased traffic as the southern end of the island develops.

We would further recommend that the proposed access road from the Kona Belt Road to the summit of Hualalai be extended northward along the westerly boundary of Pohakuloa Military Training Area to a connection with the Saddle Road, State Route 200, in the vicinity of the 42-mile post. Such an expansion of the access road would make the Hualalai summit area much more accessible to residents from the Hilo area on the eastern side of the island and as such increase the number of residents able to visit and enjoy experience of this unique area. That is the sum of my statement.

I have two very small points, perhaps, for clarification and correction. The other draft environment statement on page 19, the last paragraph. "The State of Hawaii is engaged in upgrading State Route 11, which passes through the park in the Kilauea vicinity." I believe it is really the National Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration that is doing that. Am I not correct?

MR. HARRY: That's correct.

MR. SCHUSTER: Last correction then. In your discussion of the Hualalai access road, you speak of a connection of State Route 11. I realize that these are only schematic at this time, but it appears from the way that you've gone that you might end up with a connection with State Route 180, instead of Route 11. Thank you very much.

MR. BARREL: Mr. Schuster, may I ask a question? Your very interesting comments about a road coming essentially from the Mauna Kea saddle across to tie to Hualalai. What would you recommend in terms of road standards for such a road?

MR. SCHUSTER: I very definitely recommend your parkway standards. The same standards that you propose for your connection down to Kona. I'm not thinking in terms of a true traffic artery.

MR. BARREL: O.K. Good. That's what I wanted to know. I wanted to make sure I understood what your proposal was.

MR. SCHUSTER: I'm thinking strictly in terms of a scenic parkway drive. I do not think you'll find many people taking that road as a shortcut or direct access to Kona. For one thing, it is built to the low parkway standards, it will be a slow-speed road. Another thing, it is quite circuitous. The third thing is that you're climbing up to some 6,000 to 6,500 feet altitude and down again. Realizing the fiscal financial constraints imposed on all of us today, if it is not realistic to include that as positive proposal, I would like to suggest that it be left open at least as a possibility that someday somebody might be able to build that connection. Assuming that the Park Service can't finance it now, at least not close it out.

QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE: Define wilderness threshold versus wilderness.

MR. MORTIMORE: Defining the difference between very heavy use that you have in the area of Kilauea and vicinity and a much lighter use that you've got on road accessible areas which are immediately adjacent to really wild lands which may be essentially sort of introduction to wilderness. They are not wilderness as such.

QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE: The area beyond the wilderness threshold-- can they have trails or not?

MR. MORTIMORE: Yes, it can.

QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE: All this part can have trails when appropriate?

MR. MORTIMORE: Yes, that's right. Wilderness does not preclude trails at all. It's just a term to indicate an introduction, or a threshold.

MR. HARRY: Do we have any testimony? We can answer questions or chew over some of these things if you want to. I'd like everyone, though, before we just sit around and talk, to have a chance to say what they wish to say. We also will open up at 7:00 this evening for anyone who can't make it this afternoon. But for those of you who have specific questions that you wish to ask, fine and dandy. Otherwise, we'll close it out for testimony.

QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE: Just a point of interest. You spoke a while ago about reconnecting the Chain of Craters Road when the volcano finally settled or a pattern is set. Is there any way of determining or do we have any idea at all, or is there any survey being made of an alternate that circumvents the eruption area?

MR. HARRY: The present situation is that there is some appropriated money under a program for the reconstruction of highways that were originally highways that were Federally funded. There's money available to commence work on that road (1) if it seemed like it was the right thing to do, and (2) if we can figure out what the mountain is going to do. But realistically at the present time, Mauna Ulu is covering this much land, and there are active flows still moving down this way through tunnels. So there's no route between here and here that isn't subject to volcanism right now. Now, one question is why even go back; you know, will it ever quit? Well, we're on a volcanic island, and this whole stretch of country that runs all the way down to the cave is under this stress.

One thing that I feel--I have a lot of concern up there when the mountain is going to try to figure out how people can get to see where the real action is. It's much easier when there's a different way out than the one single way you got in. So I'd like to have two ways out. That gives us greater freedom to try to get people where the good things are going on.

The other thing I wonder is, what would happen if the thing quits here and moves down somewhere toward Kaimu, in that direction, and the people need a way to get out. I would rather face up to this road and a route that is a scenic way that is fun to travel, that's gentle on the land than something we do under duress with the mountain behind us and trying to get people access to their land and areas that would be blocked. I think we'd do a better job. But I don't know when that will be.

QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE: Has there ever been a study made of going up north of the active area there from Kaimu Beach or somewhere in that vicinity?

MR. HARRY: We still have to cross it--because this rift zone goes all the way. We went here originally because it has never been active in historic times. I'm real good in finding out the places not to go with the road, though. Any other thoughts or questions. Helen.

MRS. HELEN BALDWIN: I read a magazine article which said that somehow people all over the United States can buy land, but they do not buy the mineral rights when they buy the land. So when the national park acquires this land for the park, does the mineral rights go with it? Or is it still possible for various concerns to come in and under--mine and take something from underneath the park and theoretically do not disturb the top. I really think you have geothermal activity.

MR. HARRY: I don't know who owns it. I have no idea. Some of our parcels of land, the deeds read that the mineral rights are reserved to the State, some don't say anything about it, some infer that we have the rights. On the question of whether geothermal energy is synonymous with minerals, I'm not wise enough to know. I think though that there will be many people studying this--not just us, but many people in the State and in private industry.

The direction of your questions is kind of what are we doing about the geothermal energy thing? Can somebody drill underneath and take the energy? Gosh, I don't know. Our stand at this point is that the volcano has for 50 years been an enormous geological and geophysical study ground. There's a half century of tremendous data on which to explore--to question ideas of how to cope with geothermal energy. Part of the mandate of the park is to study volcanoes through the Geological Survey. So we try to cooperate when those kinds of studies don't have any long-term effect upon the park, when they don't demean the spirit of the mountain that's a mystical place and a religious place that's very important to many people on this island, where we think that it isn't going to result in an actual power plant being put within the park. So there's a lot of experimental work going on within the national park, and by no means does everybody agree with us; but I don't see that people will be coming in the park to put power plants. I believe that many, many people will be looking to the background of knowledge on geology and geophysics to try to figure out the use of geothermal energy. I don't know if I got to what you were asking.

MRS. BALDWIN: It would not be possible for them to put in a power plant, then, within the park?

MR. HARRY: Oh, anything is possible. I mean, certainly, if the country had enough money and Congress said, "By jolly we're gonna do it there." The people through Congress determine what will happen, but I really find it hard to believe that that would happen. It's kind of like a giant dam in the Grand Canyon, or tapping Old Faithful for energy. This mountain is a pretty important scenic and spiritual place. But maybe there's ways along the flank of the park, on the flanks of the mountain. I don't know what those are, but all of us here are involved. Any other questions.

MRS. DeWITT SMITH: I have some questions and comments on use but not on acquisition. I don't know if that's appropriate at the moment.

MR. HARRY: I think use is important, and though it may not be spelled out exact in the plan, it's good for us to know how you feel.

MRS. DeWITT SMITH: I'm Mrs. DeWitt Smith, I'm speaking as an individual and as an enthusiastic recreational rider, of whom we have many on the island. Some are organized quite definitely for rodeo and other types of recreation on horses, but I'm very much involved in the 4-H Club and also other riding that is to me unique to this island.

I've spoken to Glen Kaye about it a bit, and we've talked about how we could get our 4-H'ers up there. This was before we had to consider gasoline quite so much. We could use trailers, and there's not much of any place to park on trailers if we get the horses up there, for instance, to use the escape road from Thurston Lava Tube over. As I see this, this could be a very marvelous addition to the recreational

facilities of the island and of the park, if while this is being considered you do consider the horseback use.

Most of us who are interested in trail riding hear of--some know, I don't particularly--the kinds of competitive trail riding that is now popular on the coast. There are various ways that this is done, but it's something that means a great deal to many people. Other people just like to take their horses and go for an hour or so, or to stop at base camps. I've gone to other states; for instance, in Vermont they have the Green Mountain Trail Riders Association which is arranged so you can go from one spot to another and spend the night in fairly easy stages. I just hope that this will be considered as the plans are developed for any part of the park.

MR. MILES NIREI: I'm Miles Nirei; I'm just an interested high school student. Actually I wouldn't be interested in such a thing if it wasn't for the United States Youth Conservation Corps in which I participated last summer. I feel that in the proposition that if we propose this plan we, the students, in the later years can learn about our own island, about our country by preserving this natural wildlife area. By taking this away, we learn only by books. By books we do not learn right. You learn by experience and what you get first-hand. Last summer I experienced and learned quite a bit about Hawaii. I feel that in the future years by preserving this land, more and future children can learn and say, "This is my land, my island, the United States." I feel that the people, the children and parents, would have more to say if they were present. That's all; thank you.

MR. BACHMAN: Has the question of land accretion by lava flows been settled.

MR. HARRY: It's probably academic in the case of the park because if it isn't Federal park land, it's State park lands, and it's virtually the same thing. But I think at the last court case that the new land, which is considerable in Hawaii Volcanoes, is the property of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and not the State Department of Parks. But that may change with the next court hearing. I think that the landowner that the lava overflowed, in the case of Zimring, Zimring owned the land, as it came out. If there's a lawyer in the crowd he may know better than I.

MR. BACHMAN: Perhaps, then, if this thing hadn't been settled, by having your quarter-mile out to sea status, you'd be guaranteed all this fishing area.

MR. HARRY: I think there's about 250 acres involved in the last 3 years. This is substantial enough. Any other comments.

MRS. HELEN BALDWIN: One more question. Since the legislation has not been completed, allowing you to have full jurisdiction over the Olaa Forest and areas not contiguous, would it be wise for us to write to our Congressmen urging for passage for such a law or is that already automatically done too?

MR. HARRY: I think that we're in that mechanism now of gathering ideas from you and that, for example today, said that the Olaa should not be part of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. So our point of view is if the rest of the hearings continue this way, we would suggest to Congress that this be done.

MRS. HELEN BALDWIN: Would it help if individuals and organizations wrote to our Senators and Representatives to ask them to work for it, or is that necessary?

MR. HARRY: Well, I'd say at this point it would be better to wait until there was actual legislation that they were working with. I think it would be confusing to a Congressman at this point.

We've had some newcomers come in. We've kind of exhausted people who wanted to step up and testify, so if you're one who has something to say, come on up.

MR. ART HERBST: At the last meeting a couple of years ago a question of fees was brought up. Does the plan have anything on this at this time?

MR. HARRY: Well I have a little bit of conflicting views. May I speak as an individual and not as a member of this Interior outfit. As I mentioned earlier, the bulk of the money for the acquisition of recreational lands comes from fees that people pay to visit parks and who camp in parks. If as a Nation we're happy with the way things are--- we've got enough beaches, we've got enough County parks and City parks--- fine, then let's not pay fees. Part of the wealth I find in the world is good swimming beaches and nice parks---places that I'm a shareowner in and where I can go that don't have signs that say kapu. I believe that this County needs more County parks and more State parks and more beaches, and that's where the money could come from.

So generally, I feel that it's a wise idea to have fees in the national parks. However, you guys over here on the island of Hawaii have both arms twisted to the point where you've got a good case. In order to get a Federal park here we said that all the land for this

park had to be given to the Federal Government before we'd consider making it a park. So, therefore, we oughtn't pay fees to go to our own park. Well, I can't argue with that. In fact, I support you right now to my boss to say, "Hawaii Volcanoes oughtn't charge fees." I don't know how he feels. Do you want to comment.

I really feel seriously that we shouldn't charge fees at Hawaii Volcanoes. One reason is that it would be cumbersome, that it would cost us more to collect the fees than we would gain in revenues. My concern is not to penalize people and make them pay to come. My concern is that particular small Governments that can get hold of Land and Conservation Fund can have revenues to work with to buy parks. I've weazeled out of that question, I guess.

MR. CHAPMAN: I think possibly maybe to explore a little bit further but along the same line that Bryan has mentioned to you. I think the over-all concern has to be that as we mentioned, lands for this extension here would come from moneys from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. As it has already been mentioned, the only money that goes into that fund--the major part of the money, I should say, that goes into that fund--does come from fees charged to people when they do use their recreation areas. It was determined by the Congress that this was the best means by which to enlarge the recreational lands that were needed for the United States--Hawaii or the other 49 states. Now if we were to say that we would not charge fees in any of our areas, you see then that we would immediately lose this opportunity.

The fee structure is based on those who use the are the ones who pay. But if we didn't have the fees then it has to go back to our

original way to acquire these lands, and that was to come from the General Treasury--that is to come from each taxpayer. At that point then it must take its place in the priorities of all other needs of the general Government or of the people. So then recreational needs have to compete with the moneys that are needed for many other services that are of a general nature, and quite frankly, many of those recreational needs have been in a lower priority.

So it's determined then that if the individuals who use the area pay the fee, it was only right then that those moneys should come back to support those areas. For the areas within the national system that would be only for their acquisition and not for their development. So it is kind of a vicious circle in a sense. If we were to say there are no fees, then we lose that money which would be available to acquire the area. It has some reasonableness on the basis that those who have used the area are paying for their support; because, otherwise, every one of us, whether we use the area or not would be contributing to it. I think that comes back to Herbert's concern that he would have that general taxpayers would be paying for this as opposed to the Land and Water Conservation Fund where people have used the recreational areas. They are the ones who help support it, primarily the burden of additional land.

MR. HARRY: You might correct me. I sort of have the opinion that this is one shot that will be called by the people of Hawaii. Recognizing that there will be less money available to buy County park beaches, and State park beaches, and Federal parks if there are no fees. But I think that the decision of whether or not, if ever, to charge fees in the parks on this island are probably with you.

MRS. DeWITT SMITH: Isn't it possible, as it is over on the mainland, in a very large area where the people who stay overnight pay a small fee. But people who go through it--I mean after all the major users are us. We live here and we use the park, so if you're going in for a picnic or if you're going in just to walk around or hike--but if you're going to stay overnight and use any facilities, this I think is possible.

MR. HARRY: For example, I think we should have a campground fee. I believe that we have so few camping spaces that it's no big thing. With 50 campsites in the park, you see, it would cost us more to collect and go through all of that procedure. We'd be losers. So, I'm pretty loose on the fee thing.

There are others who have come in from time to time. Please interrupt to come up and give testimony. We've kind of exhausted everybody here and we're mainly talking and answering questions, but I don't wish to cut anyone off who comes in and wants to give some testimony. So please speak up.

MR. HERBERT KAI: I understand there's a good possibility of the military establishing in the saddle area. They'd probably need a road down to Kona; that would bring in a lot of money. As I said, a military highway would bring \$9 for every \$1 of Federal money. So that would be a tremendous boost to our economy. The H-3 Highway, Lunalilo Highway, in Honolulu--the cost of \$250 million and they expect to get \$199 to \$200 million from the Federal Government. Multiply that a few times by economic turnover and that's a lot of money coming into the County. So I would suggest having an overpass or underpass, and don't close it

entirely, I asked a question which wasn't answered. Does the boundary close out the possibility of any road going through?

MR. HARRY: Not at this point.

MR. KAI: The State can't put a road through to connect up on the other side--that's closed. You can't penetrate the national park boundary.

MR. HARRY: To be honest, in any land that is national park, the process of building roads to high standards becomes very difficult. Because the process of the environmental impact statement is much more rigid in any park lands--not just national parks, but County, City, State parks--it's tougher to go through a park.

MR. KAI: I went to that area and they consider all feral animals as pests--the sheep, the goat, the pigs. They slaughter them up there and people makai don't get the benefit of all that protein food. It's actually devastated, as far as I'm concerned. So I don't see where the wilderness classification would actually come in.

MR. BARREL: Bryan, may I make a comment on potential, possible future road alignments. It is something we haven't shown on these maps, I note. It's my understanding that on the County General Plan there are a couple, eventual road locations shown connecting the Mauna Loa-Mauna Kea-saddle with the Kona side of the island. As I recall, it shows a potential road through the Hualalai saddle. One is a potential around that side of Hualalai, connecting with the present road in that vicinity. We talked with Raymond Suefui in pre-planning meetings prior to developing this plan, and I would very much hope that the County and/or State before we come to any finalization of a plan make known to us what they see as their needs for the future so far as a possible high-speed road

from Hilo to Kona is concerned. I think then, Herbert, to try to answer your question, I think we need more information from them before we come to a fix on a plan.

MR. HARRY: I suggest we take a break and let's say we get back together at 2:50 p.m.--anyone that wishes to. We'll be here to 5:00 p.m. and we'll also be here again at 7:00 p.m. for anyone who can't make it to this afternoon's session. Take a break; we'll be around if you want to chat.

DR. QUENTIN TOMICH: My name is Quentin Tomich, and I'm speaking briefly for the Conservation Council chapter on this island, as Vice President, mainly as a matter of clarification. You heard Mrs. Baldwin earlier as Chairman of the Flora and Fauna Committee, which is essentially, and I want to make a point, the statement of the Conservation Council.

If you notice in the record on some of the statements it may appear as the Conservation Council. We're in the process of settling on a name for the unit, which I think will be called East Hawaii Chapter. We were formerly the Hawaii Island Chapter, but the Kona people are forming a chapter of their own over there, so there will be two chapters on the island. One of the names that was proposed was the windward Hawaii Chapter for this one, but I think that was dropped in dispute--it's in the record here and there. So we are the East Hawaii Chapter of the Conservation Council for Hawaii.

There's nothing further that I would like to add as officer of the Council except that we have stayed very close to this plan through all the formation, beginning with the old plan over there 2 or 3 years

ago. We participated in the informal hearings that were held earlier this year and now we have our statement for this particular hearing. We are very much in favor of getting a plan settled for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. We feel that the plan that is proposed is an excellent one and we certainly stand behind it 100 percent.

MR. HARRY: Do we have others who have come in since we started earlier, who wish to make statement, or people who wish to make further statements.

MRS. MERYL LYNDE: I would like to have everyone know, that representing the Girl Scouts Council of the Pacific, that we all definitely agree with the plan and agree with Mrs. Helen Baldwin's statement; she's also a Girl Scout. But we feel that it is definitely right and we do have almost 1,000 Girl Scouts who will assist in removal of exotic plants up there and help in any way--we have been doing this for a period of time and we intend to continue and expand it.

MR. HARRY: Thank you. I should comment, not only on the Girl Scouts, but other Scout and 4-H groups have been really running the resources plan of the park. I think trails and exotic plant work would all have fallen in disrepair long ago without your help. Thanks much. Are there others?

QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE: Are you having a similar session tomorrow?

MR. HARRY: Tomorrow the session will be official hearings related to wilderness proposals within the existing Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. If, however, people couldn't get here today or this evening and have comments to make on the master plan, they'll be able to. But, basically, tomorrow's hearing is on the wilderness proposal.

MR. TOM FUJII: I am a Councilman, but I am not speaking as a Councilman; I'm just speaking as an individual. I am concerned in your master plan here because we've always talked about an access road from Hilo to Kona, and somehow it seems as though this might be right in the path of a road which might be planned for sometime in the future. I don't know how planning might turn but then a straight line across the mountain would probably be the shortest route. Ideas of locomotive, or monorail, or a good, fast traveling road have been discussed in many areas. If this kind of plan is to be projected sometime in the future, because if a system like this in a national park makes it quite difficult to move a plan like this across, then I would have concern.

Also, we have some studies made now to have screening up in the 8,000 feet elevation where they find that this is just about the right area where by creating a fog screen you can accumulate mist of water and thereby create some water accumulation. Creation of dams and fill water could be a possibility in the future. Because this area comes to the elevation of 8,000 feet and over, I have some concern here whether our future projections in this kind of project might be interfered with because this is a Federal park and some kind of project like this would be quite impossible to penetrate--to make some change in the future. These are some of the concerns I have. I hope you will consider these factors. Thank you.

MR. HARRY: Thank you, Tom. We do expect to get statements from the County. I think that the Planning Office is working on their ideas--where this plan may be complimentary to the things that you plan to do

and where it isn't. I think this is a good time to try to scout those out. Thanks for your thoughts.

MR. EARL PACHECO: I'm speaking as an individual. My concern here this afternoon is about the national park expansion including the Hualalai portion. Now I would be sort of inclined in leaning toward the national park's proposal. But, again, I think that before we can make any decision on whether we accept the acquisition of Hualalai into the national park, I think we should first find out what are the State and the County's plans. Has the State made any studies or does the State have any plans, or does the County have any plans for acquiring Hualalai; and if so, what are their plans? Now, before the park comes up to the public at a hearing like this, it would not be fair for me if I did not know the stand that the County and the State would be taking because I'd have to make my decision based upon the facts presented to me by the park and the State and also the County. For the people here today and also tonight to make their decisions in favor of whether the national park acquire Hualalai, I think it would not be done in the right sense.

Now, as an advocate of outdoor recreation I would be opposed to the national park acquisition of Hualalai. Because if the national park acquires Hualalai and there is a continuation of the Deputy Ranger program, it would not be in favor to the sportsman. If the State took over Hualalai, then a portion of it could be put into State park, and we could also have a large area of it set up as game management areas. These areas would be managed by the Division of Fish and Game with a sustained yield. The park taking it over--the park projection that these

feral animals in the State of Hawaii are exotic and they have no place here on the island. They are not going to come out with it now because they've gone through this many times that these animals eventually have to be eradicated. Based along these stands I would be opposed to having the Hualalai extension included into the present national park.

MR. HARRY: Thank you, Earl. I guess you know my feelings, that I don't think I'm smart enough or strong enough to eradicate all those exotic animals. But you're right. If we had Hualalai we would try to reduce the numbers of goats and sheep in that area; however, we would like to use the Deputy Ranger program to help us if the island's hunters were of that frame of mind. I think that one comment that you had there is important, that we decide what to do with the land up there. We appreciate your comments. Are there others that have further testimony.

MR. PACHECO: I realize what we discussed. But my point is that now I've heard rumors what the State plans are regarding Hualalai. These rumors may not be true, but until these rumors aren't verified or until I know the truth, I've got to be looking for my own skin. This is why I say it's hard for us to come here at a public hearing and present our views without knowing the other side of the story because both of our objectives are different.

Suppose the State has no plans for the acquisition of Hualalai and neither does the County, then I will definitely be in favor of the national park acquiring Hualalai because then we would at least have access up to Hualalai and a continuation of the Deputy Ranger program would be something that the sportsmen would be able to have. As it is right now, we don't have access because this is private land. Access

is limited and only a few people, those that know the guys that control Bishop Estate, have any access into this area. If the State does not have any plans, again I must say this, and the County has no plans of buying this land, then I definitely would support the national park program of acquiring the Hualalai extension.

But, again, if the State has plans or the County has plans of buying these lands then I definitely would be in favor of supporting the County or the State because it would be easier for me to work with them. The State has a Fish and Game Division, and they have people that will work for the best interest of guys like me. Based upon this, this is why I have to be opposed to it until I know what the State plans are. That's why I say it's hard if we don't have State representation here to make it known to the public what the State's feelings are.

MR. HARRY: I can't say what their plans are at this time, Earl, but I expect that maybe these meetings will shake us all in motion.

We've got meetings here in Hilo tomorrow; we've got a couple of meetings in Kona later in the week, then two more on Oahu next week. Also there is a period until the 26th of March for response to the plan. I would think that within that period of time we'd get some indication from the State; I'm sure we will from the County. We've sort of run out of people to testify and give statement, but we're open to anybody that has further things to say.

DR. QUENTIN TOMICH: I didn't want to start a debate here about feral animals, but is it proper to make comments relative to that?

MR. HARRY: I hate to argue with each other but if you have ideas to present on it, this is the time.

DR. TOMICH: This time I will speak as an individual, as a zoologist and animal ecologist, and interested in various conservation organizations in Hawaii, active in several of them. We see in the hunting plan a number of difficulties. I think the hunters organizations here and the Division of Fish and Game are aware of these as anyone else. It's a matter of trying to work towards solutions. Now, as far as the acquisition of new land at Hualalai for the park is concerned, I think it's very important because basically we have a very rich flora in that area and an attendant small fauna if you want to think in terms of insects; and certainly, geological features are also important. Admittedly, the land has been overrun--at least one person said today--by feral animals for a long time. It does have a great potential for rehabilitation.

In thinking in the broad picture of conservation on the island of Hawaii, there are a number of people who are thinking in terms of hunters, in terms of conservation of unique flora and fauna, thinking in terms of recreation in general, and educational opportunities for young people. Now this area, the extension, would take in some land which does support what you might say a huntable population. Pacheco said that the prime hunting land is in private hands. The opportunity for getting into those lands to hunt is essentially non-existent at the present time.

Well, without any formal statement from any conservation or environmental organization about this point I've made about caring for the hunters are concerned, we do know that there are lands in the same area, rather large area in here adjacent, much larger area all in all, part of

which is controlled by the Army, part of which is State land, and acceptable at the present time for hunters. We feel there is a great potential there for developing that and making it more acceptable to hunters, so that they're not left out of the picture. I think we need to share these things a little bit, and I think this is a very important point. It hasn't really jelled as such; the boundaries are not drawn. A system of game management which could apply, let's say, to other private lands has not been drawn up, but there is a potential there. I think we need to work on this and a number of people are interested.

These are the points I would like to make in relation to the acquisition of lands in Hualalai. It seems like a lot of acreage--and this point was brought up too. The acreage adjacent to Mauna Loa are largely unproductive lands, they are high elevation lands, they do not support populations of game so that the acquisition of this huge acreage on the slopes of Mauna Loa is not going to hurt the hunting fraternity. Thank you for letting me make these points.

MR. ALIKA COOPER: I have a question--there are two of these hearings. Is this a public hearing today?

MR. HARRY: Today is a public meeting on the master plan of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Tomorrow will be a public hearing on wilderness proposals at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

MR. COOPER: Which one of these is going to be recorded and sent all the way back?

MR. HARRY: Tomorrow. The wilderness hearing is an official hearing.

MR. COOPER: And can we speak on the master plan tomorrow? Mr. Barrel said it would be fine to speak on both of them at the same time so it to be recorded in its entirety.

MR. HARRY: It will be recorded in its entirety today, if you wish to speak, Alika.

MR. COOPER: I'd like to speak tomorrow.

MR. HARRY: O.K. We'll hear you. If you have anything to say today--we've kind of run out of speakers. Anyone else that wishes to comment. We're going to stay open until 5 o'clock. In case somebody comes by late, and yet it might be productive for people that are here to mingle and talk with those of us up here that will be trying to hang this thing together in the next several months. Help me be aware of anybody who comes in who might want to speak, and let's be able to gather together. Do you want to say anything at this time? If it's all right with everybody here, I'd say let's relax, get together, and maybe we can talk and get some things out informally, if you'd like. But at anytime if anyone feels we should gather back together to hear someone who comes in--catch hold of me.

MR. CHARLES ROSE: I represent the Aloha Association, Inc. I have a copy of a letter that's been prepared for your hearing officer from our President Charles K. Maxwell, from Maui. He asked that we introduce this letter into your hearing, and it's self explanatory. (Mr. Rose read the enclosed letter dated February 11, 1974.)

MR. HARRY: If there's no one else, we'll be here for the next few minutes and we'll also be back again at 7 o'clock to hear further testimony. Thank you.

(At 5:00 p.m. a recess was taken until 7:05 p.m. at which time the meeting reconvened.)

**The aloha
association**

**Suite 572 / Alexander Young Building / Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone 524-4660/524-4661/524-4662**

February 11, 1974

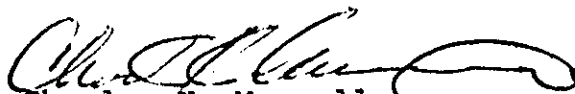
Hearing Officer
c/o Superintendent
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Pacific International Building
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 512
Honolulu, Hi 96813

Dear Sir:

The purposes of the ALOHA ASSOCIATION are "to protect all existing land, water, and mineral rights of persons of Hawaiian descent, and to support the presentation of claims to the United States Congress and the State of Hawaii for the settlement of all native Hawaiian claims for land and water rights and the restoration of as much land as possible to the ownership and control of persons of Hawaiian descent."

Because of the purposes of our organization, and because legislation is still in the process of being drafted, it is possible that the land areas under consideration may become subject to question. For this reason, we hope to keep informed as to all proposed actions, testimony, and decisions regarding any land in which the Federal government and the State of Hawaii are to be involved. The Board of Directors of ALOHA, through its officers and attorneys, will be following these proceedings and any other similar hearings with keen interest.

Sincerely,



Charles K. Maxwell
President
ALOHA ASSOCIATION, INC.

CKM/cb

**e hawaii makou
"we are hawaii"**

EVENING SESSION

Meeting reconvened at 7:05 p.m.

MR. BRYAN HARRY: This evening is a continuation of the meeting for the proposed master plan for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park which began at 1 o'clock. The session tonight is to continue to accept any ideas, testimony from people who were unable to get here this afternoon. I'll just briefly introduce Ron Mortimore, Park Planner from the Western Region; Bob Barrel, State Director; Howard Chapman, Regional Director of the Western Region; and I'm Bryan Harry from Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Those of us here who will be putting this plan together are interested in your ideas. At this point it's pretty much in a rough draft stage and you will help us a lot. With no further comment I'll turn this thing over to the people that I hope to hear from. The first speaker is Mrs. Mae Mull.

MRS. MAE MULL: I'm the Hawaii representative of the Hawaii Audubon Society, and I am a resident of the community of Volcano. The Society has already submitted to Mr. Harry a detailed review of the impact statement on the natural resources management plan. Much of the comments in that review would also apply to the master plan of the park, so I have not prepared a separate written statement on the master plan for the park.

We do want you to know that the Society supports the inclusion of the Olaa Forest Tract, and we approve of the legislative action by the Congress to accomplish that, and also the acquisition of Tract 22 on the east side of the park, which is a significant rain forest habitat and buffer zone, is fully supported. We agree with the acquisition of

the small parcels in the Kalapana extension and in the western Great Crack region. We also strongly support the inclusion of offshore lands at the southern boundary of the park for the protection and interpretation of the tidal and marine ecosystems. The detailed position on the park acquisition of the summit of Hualalai Volcano and the upper slopes of Mauna Loa will be presented by the Society President in Honolulu.

I would like to make a few comments especially in relation to the Kilauea Forest Reserve. I'll come back to Mauna Loa later. The Society recommends far more intensive consideration of the acquisition of the Kilauea Forest Reserve than is offered in alternative E of the environmental statement. Most of this rich and mature rain forest is in near prime condition. Several rare and endangered endemic bird species are residents of that forest and the endemic plant communities of the forest are unique assets in the natural heritage of Hawaii and the Nation, and they surely warrant permanent protection.

If you choose to amend the importance of alternative E, I'm referring to comments in the draft statements on pages 41 and 87. Several corrections, in fact, should be made. The Kilauea Forest Reserve totals 5,070 acres and not 9,000 acres. I can't understand quite how that figure was arrived at. The State lists in its publications the acreage of that forest as 5,070. It should be clearly indicated that that is privately owned by the Bishop Estate--that it is not a State Forest Reserve. It is in the conservation district land use category. Commercial use of this forest is regulated by the State Board of Land and Natural Resources.

The State itself is not harvesting koa and ohia in this area as it is indicated in this statement. There is private hapuu harvesting in the lower part of the forest which is permitted under permit from the State Land Use Regulation. Now there may have been some confusion because koa and some ohia harvesting has been going on in the adjacent Keauhou ranch lands which is also owned by the Bishop Estate and which is in the agricultural district land use category. But the Bishop Estate has shown considerable interest in harvesting koa in the Kilauea Forest Reserve, and this lumbering activity would have significant negative effects on the valuable native ecosystems of the forest.

I would also like to point out that the map on page 87 places the Kilauea Forest too far north, and omitted from that map is the location of the Olaa section of the park which borders the Kilauea Forest Reserve for a distance of about a half mile at the 3,900 feet elevation. We strongly recommend a feasibility study study on the inclusion of this very rich and important native rain forest.

In this connection, this kind of native habitat is of far greater value for permanent public protection, we feel, than many of the lava slopes at the upper elevations of Mauna Loa. Unless there is some price factor, unless the Damon Estate or the Bishop Estate would donate to the park some of those lava fields down to the 8,000-foot level, we question whether that is a wise investment of public money, although we recognize that Hualalai itself has very important plant and animal communities.

I would like to raise a question. Would it be feasible to have an access road connect the park with the detached portion of the Olaa Tract?

This would be on the west portion of Wright Road--you know, the small detached portion of the Olaa Tract. Such a road, from Route 11 of the national park, would fall within Tract 20 which the present plan recommends eliminating from acquisition. Such a road could connect the main part of the park with the detached section of the Olaa Tract. It might be easier to accomplish this since Tract 20 is already authorized for acquisition. However, probably only enough land within that tract would be wanted for a roadway and a parking area to that rain forest--does that make sense? When you're not looking directly at a map it's hard to see.

We fully support the research and resource management proposals that are listed on pages 4 and 5 and many of these are treated in greater detail in the written statements. We want you to know that the society is in full agreement with the two broad goals of the natural resources management plan to reestablish endemic plant species into former range and to protect remnant Hawaiian ecosystems from exotics introduced by man.

We will not go into a detail on the proposals for reduction of the goat population in the park. We support the measures that the park is taking now, but we do recommend that the highest priority be given to the boundary drift and exclosure fencing within the park. That any funds for construction be tied in with fencing now. I know that Mr. Harry has had this in high priority in the past, but we feel that such things as road alignments, improvements, construction of visitor facilities or backcountry shelters and other construction should be postponed so that concentrated effort and necessary funds can be channeled into

the fencing projects. I would suggest that the estimates of the current goat populations that are given in the statement on page 30 may be optimistically low. I'm sure that there have been some reduction, but I just question whether it is as much as indicated on page 30 because the figures there do not take into account the annual natural increase.

There are some minor points in the statement concerning the references to seabirds and shorebirds that perhaps should be more effectively noted in print (the nature of corrections).

I would like to point out to you that on page 42 of the statement, the nene release sites on the slopes of Mauna Loa are not sanctuaries, although the State has been spreading this propaganda for considerable time. It says here the State Division of Fish and Game has established sanctuaries, etc., on the slopes of Hualalai and Mauna Loa. They are not sanctuaries in the common sense of the word. What they are, in effect, is 30-day revocable agreements between the State and the Damon and Bishop Estates to use those upper ranchlands for release and observation of nene that were reared in Pohakuloa. Use of the word sanctuary implies some permanent protection and habitat maintenance on those lands which does not actually exist. Since effective mammal control is not likely to happen on lands under State control and with other uncontrolled exotic elements reducing the quality of nene habitat, the program to establish breeding populations on national park lands is of urgent importance.

As you can see, we are generally in agreement with the proposal of the park, and it is in some of the methods and techniques that we offer suggestions to you. Thank you very much.

MR. WILLIAM P. MULL: I am a resident of Volcano. I'm actively involved in biological field research in the area of the national park and in fact in many other areas on this island. One of my basic pursuits is the photography of endemic, that is pure native, fauna, especially invertebrate fauna. For the record, much of this fauna is eroding, is becoming endangered and extinct in the same sense that birds, which we hear so much about, are subject to endangerment and extinction with man's impact on this land. So I have a personal interest in the national park and the basic aim of the national park to preserve natural areas for posterity.

Rather than dwelling on the generalities of the plan, I would like to say a few words about some of the biological aspects that I feel are extremely important but which are not explicitly mentioned in the plan itself. I mention invertebrates--a field I'm doing work in, and especially insects but other arthropods and mollusks. I think the preamble under research in both the draft environmental impact statement and in the plan itself says a great deal. "Many of the difficulties in preserving native Hawaiian flora and birds stem from inadequate information on native plants and the effects of exotic plants and feral animals on native ecology."

I think rather than flora and birds, it should include flora and fauna. Certainly birds, when you consider that there are remaining only 45 endemic species and sub-species. When you consider that there are some 7,000 species of insects, and when you consider the relative parts birds and insects play in the native ecosystems that the park is trying to protect, I would like to speak a word for the invertebrates and say

they deserve some mention. They are exceedingly important to these ecosystems--these ecosystems could not survive in their present form without the rather abundant presence of these insects.

I would like to see the park stop pandering to public preconceptions about what is beautiful or important--that is to say birds--and to start a progressive program stressing to visitors the importance of the totality of the ecosystem. Several things come to mind. For one thing, in this plan one of the proposed acquisitions is Hualalai. You know, 2 years ago at Hualalai there was discovered a small caterpillar eating a fly. This was a monumental discovery in the world of entomology, in the whole order of Lepidoptera--moths and butterflies. No caterpillar has been known to be an active obligate predator in the world, in the whole history of entomology, until the discovery was made at Hualalai. Since that time the species of caterpillar discovered over there has been found on all the major islands except Niihau. I've visited all of them; found it on all of them. We've never been able to get to Niihau so we don't know if they are over there--but they're certainly everywhere else, in desirable habitat. This is very remarkable. We now know also that apparently the entire genus is represented in Hawaii--the Genus *Eupithecia* of the Family Geometridae which is where this caterpillar fits in the taxonomy of moths. This genus which has some 11 described species and sub-species.

Our investigations show so far that about seven of those we've been able to locate and investigate the larvae and something about the life history. Of these seven, six--not just this one on Hualalai which represents one species--but about six of them are obligate predators.

They fulfill the same thing. In other words, what we've got in Hawaii is not just one odd-ball species, but we have a whole genus that has taken an evolutionary departure that's unprecedented in the knowledge of man in the world. I just mention this because Hualalai is mentioned and that's where the first discovery was made. These caterpillars, I know, can be found in many areas of the park--the Kilauea Iki Trail. I found two species of this predacious caterpillars there. They're also in the Thurston Lava Tube area in some abundance, and throughout the whole similar sectors. Well, this is one fantastic discovery in Hawaii that applies to the park because it's a part of the same ecosystem. The remarkable thing is the talk of the whole entomological world, especially among the Lepidopterists. Now, even though there has not yet been formal publication of this discovery, the word has just leaked around the world, and research on this will go on for years. The implications in evolutionary genetics are staggering, according to Lepidopterists who are involved in this. I might add another thing--this is not just an odd-ball thing.

New discoveries are being made all the time, in the park and in the environs of the park. I might add that you may not have heard yet, but about 7 days ago a new species of cricket was discovered on the 1960 lava flow on the Aiea Road. A new species of cricket that has only one precedent which was the establishment of a whole new subfamily of crickets in Hawaii which was a cave-adapted cricket. This appears to be the epigean counterpart, possibly the predecessor of this cave-adapted cricket that Frank Howarth found in the lava tube on this island--*Cacanamobius* is the Genus. Seven days ago he, for the first

time, found what appears to be the surface counterpart right here in the park.

He's also discovered a number of other new things in the park. For example, in the extension of the Thurston Lava Tube he discovered blind millipedes, a totally new bag, a whole new species and everything else. Again, right in the park. A number of other such things are still being discovered.

So I go back to the statement I alluded a few moments ago, inadequate information. I think this characterizes our knowledge of biology of the components of these ecosystems that the park is trying to preserve. Although it's stated here, it's cast in the context of knowledge required in order adequately to manage these areas. I might add that this is a management tool in the way it's stated here, but I meant to add that beyond that and even more basic is the natural resource aspect and the field of evolutionary genetics, that the park is really the guardian of here, and that there remains within the boundaries of the park and within whatever areas may be acquired by the park, including those proposed here and, hopefully, some others. That within these areas there remain many mysteries in biology, the solution of which, the discovery of which in years to come can have impacts for man, for our species in understanding our environment and how to get along with it.

So, I'm doing two things here. I'm simply suggesting that in documents such as this that some of these aspects of evolutionary genetics and basic natural resources in the biological assets within the park's ecosystem be made more a point of in the complete form. That, furthermore,

this not be used just in proposals and such documents as this but that it be incorporated into the park's day-to-day visitor program. The movies on volcanism at the headquarters are great, but there ought to be more. There ought to be movies on ecosystems. There ought to be movies on biology--movies on this fantastic blind millipede that is unique to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and unique in the world as a type. That such things as predacious caterpillar--just mind blowing when placed in their proper context, which can be done easily to lay tourists. That this be exploited more and propagated more for the edification of visitors of the park to stimulate their imagination to give them a greater appreciation of what the park is really all about and what it's long-range implications are in many of the important new fields of science that shows such promise for further knowledge to aid mankind, specifically evolutionary genetics.

Well, I won't talk any further. I won't take any more time, but I did want to try to make these points. I wasn't here this afternoon, but I doubt if anybody else addressed themselves to this issue. Thinking that no one else might either, I thought I might. I might say that as a person, I'm justifying my own interest in a way. I intend to live here for the rest of my life and do photography and biological research in the park, and I'm all for what you're trying to do. I'm just saying specify it more and break it down to its basic, and hit everybody in the face with it--it's important to everyone. Thank you very much.

MR. HARRY: That's a very good point. We've glossed over the invertebrates. I think that's because most of us don't understand them. I don't have any other names; are there any others here?

MR. ALFRED TONG: My name is Alfred Tong. I'm in the Audubon Society but I've been a member longer in other conservation organizations-- the Conservation Council, which I hope was represented this afternoon, the Wilderness Society, and the Nature Conservancy. My interest is one of a new conservationist. I presume there are quite a few people who have come into this category lately, to be more aware of the environment so that we can preserve the Hawaii, the unique heritage that we have.

What might be different is that I was born in Hilo, Hawaii, and I'm very disappointed there are so few who speak up for the island of Hawaii and try to represent the land as having some tie with the land. I feel very strongly that this loyalty and devotion to this island which is my home, and I think that something maybe has gone wrong that not enough of us want to talk about it and stand up for what the national park is doing. I think in the past there has been a lot of criticism of the national park by local people. I'm local and though I have friends in the park, I also feel for the people who criticize the park. I try to represent the intelligent sector because I have been exposed to other national parks. Every year now, I think, I go to one of the parks. I've been to Haleakala and seen what's happened there. I do go up to the Volcano more often than most people because I used to live right outside the park, and I've lived out there once in a while, so I wish my testimony not be taken too lightly though I try to represent too many things.

In general--today is about the park proposal and tomorrow, I believe, is for wilderness--I want to speak in favor of the park's proposal and also say that I don't think that true conservationists here on this island like myself who've been in favor of the national park have had

much influence or have had anything they have said taken seriously because of the overwhelming evidence presented by the anti-park people. I think the national park with all their plans and proposals which I know have taken a long time to work out need the support of the local people. So I'm one who would like to see that there are more people who would like to support this, but maybe they're afraid to come out and say so or they don't realize how important it is.

Two areas maybe I should talk about because Mr. Harry knows--some of us went up Hualalai about a month ago. At the flora and fauna committee meeting the other night when we were going to talk about this, the first thing that came up was Hualalai and the wilderness threshold that's going to be around the road going up over there. So we started talking about the road, and maybe it was a mistake to bring it up because I had an impression that a wilderness threshold was something that led into a wilderness--was an introduction into the wilderness. My idea was that perhaps the addition of Hualalai was going to be a wilderness, but it isn't in this proposal. Anyhow, my comment was that maybe this area does not qualify as a wilderness threshold. The road going up Hualalai is the road we went up, and I thought the road the park would be making going up there would be somewhat like that. It goes up the side of the mountain; of course, it won't be as steep a grade and, of course, it would be paved. I objected to it being a paved highway like the Kalapana Extension where people zoomed by without looking at anything else but the road. So I thought this shouldn't be a wilderness threshold, especially when the road we went up went through these forest areas that the Bishop Estate had tried to plant pines and other things, and it

isn't indicative of what a Hawaiian forest is. But the road will be a different one now.

Now that I'm more acquainted with Hualalai and realize there are four roads going up there. So if the park proposed a fifth road they are going to make, I don't see how Hualalai is going to be some place remote when you're going to be able to go up a park road and there are four other road going up and down the place over there. Then when you get up there you find these jeep roads that are going through the area. So it is hard for me--the last few years and this year too I'm going to another wilderness area. I've been in wilderness areas like the Selway-Bitterroot area where there are a million acres over there. It was kind of hard for me to believe that this road going up Hualalai is going to be a wilderness threshold, though I can see other wilderness threshold areas that lead into, for instance, the proposal and these other wilderness threshold areas can be called wilderness thresholds, honestly.

In general, I think Hualalai should be included in the addition to the park. I just hope it qualifies and that the Bishop Estate is willing to give it away and the park is willing to accept it. That is fine, but I think you realize that it's been gone through by so many hunters and people in 4-wheel drives that it spoils the essence of the national park. You certainly can't compare it to Haleakala which has just trails and no roads in the crater section. Hualalai as we know has unique volcanic features as well as formations and things like that. We know what will happen when more 4-wheel drives start wandering through the whole place. It has happened in desert areas and cinder cones like at Kapoho, and wherever there's a cinder cone that people want to exploit well, pretty

soon, it doesn't remain a cinder cone anymore. There are over a hundred or so cinder cones on Hualalai and these are quite different from any at Kilauea and Mauna Loa.

This is the only other thing I want to talk about so I don't want to take too much time. It is the 25-mile zone along the shoreline and have that included in the park property as this is an area for scientific study as well as preserving what's left over there from the opihi pickers and wana pickers and everybody else who want to take from there. But in the ocean zone also, the park doesn't have an ocean like the shoreline over here. I have some scientific background. I'm a dentist but I have background in science before going into dentistry, and, of course, my profession is based on science. In the ocean we have an area of study that's from the surface down to the bottom, and 25 miles out you have a deeper level than from treetop to underground that you have on land area. This has not been fully studied or been made a part of the park. I don't think these areas can be researched and there is interesting things going on. Right now there's a lot of things going into the ocean. I don't think there's areas in the park where you can see a lava flow going into the ocean and have a place to study the ocean off over there. People I know have gone off that lava flow and gone in there and probably they don't need park permission. But if the park ever gets the money and this is the hangup here--I think the park is so understaffed and doesn't have enough appropriations that they can't really do the work they deserve to do in this park. Again, this point of the shoreline thing is very important. I'm certainly in favor of having this kind of a park jurisdiction; of course, mainly so that animals off the shoreline

will be kept in their natural way. I think it would be interesting to study those sections that are outside the park that aren't going to be kept safe to compare that, for instance, with what has happened if you have something like a shore enclosure. As you did with the goats, keep some of the shore area free from human which, I think, is the main thing that is destroying it there rather than goats and see what evolves over there. You may get new species coming back in all this too. For all we know, we may be saving the last of the opihi.

I really thought there would be more people to say something that I could comment on. Tomorrow I'll talk more about the wilderness areas.

MR. HARRY: Thank you, Alfred. There's others who have come in. Is there anyone else who wishes to give testimony at this time?

DR. QUENTIN TOMICH: Further off-the-cuff remarks, one might say. Because I think this is such a vast program, this whole thing, that it's almost easier to respond to statements that are made, rather than to go down the list--I don't like this, I don't like that--which I find are true. What people say have stimulated me to make some further remarks.

I would like to dwell on this thing of acquisitions, and I wonder why it is that the State has suddenly possibly gotten interested in purchasing land that has been earmarked, let's say, in the proposal for 3 years now for inclusion in the national park. I'm referring to the extension that will be included in Hualalai. Obviously we don't have the facts but it has been mentioned today; it's the first time I've heard it today that the State might be interested in this. I can only speculate that it might be through the rare and endangered species program, but I could be wrong. If the State might have money for habitat,

In other words, this might be considered nene habitat. It certainly is adjacent or within the release area in the vicinity of Ahuaumi Heiau (Puu Kehanui).

Mrs. Mull's commentary about the Kilauea Forest produces some thought in my mind as far as rare and endangered species habitat is concerned, and I should not be speaking for this. I can only bring up some notions that I have arrived at by speaking to people in this program in the Fish and Wildlife Service--the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. That moneys are available, theoretically, in quantity for the purchase of rare and endangered species habitat under this Act. Moneys in general have not been released yet, but there is some speculation what we might do on this island to produce a viable large rare and endangered species habitat and this deals with lands that are adjacent to the park. Here is the Kilauea Forest Reserve, which Mrs. Mull suggests would be a very fine addition to the park, and I would tend to agree. There is an alternative possibility that the Kilauea Forest Reserve might be purchased by the Nature Conservancy. There is interest by the Nature Conservancy. The latest report I have from Mr. Carlson, who is Land Manager of Bishop Estate on this island,^{is} that the Nature Conservancy does have an appraiser working on this project. So, hopefully, this could be taken care of before the park gets to it, in a sense. Maybe the park won't have to. I don't think there should be a competition but this would be a very fine alternative. I think you might agree that if the Nature Conservancy would purchase this I don't think the National Park Service would object.

Now speaking of this piece in here or the whole Hualalai, it seems that, and again speculating, that it might be available for hunting. I think with the hope of the hunters if it were purchased by the State that might be possible. There may be some alternatives. This area right here, as Mrs. Mull said, is a nene location rather than a sanctuary. It's a place on a 30-day revocable permit where nene are permitted to do what they can among the cattle, one might say. This Keauhou Ranch is owned by the Bishop Estate, same organization that owns this land. It would seem to me that if rare and endangered species money is available it could be applied to this area. We could build a package here without too much trouble--the national park, rare and endangered species habitat, Kilauea Forest Reserve. Kulani Project is already State owned; its use and present activity is slowing down. It could revert to rare and endangered species habitat which would also include hunting. This area could be used for hunting along with protection of the nene. The main problem up there now is that it's overrun with cattle, and there's too many goats and pigs. Cattle would solve the main problem; reduction of goats and pigs would improve the area vastly.

If you go far enough over here (pointing to area northeast of Olaa Forest Reserve), you come to Puu Makaala which is proposed for the natural area reserve system. It isn't in it yet but it's closer than some of the other areas, that have been proposed. Then there's the Olaa Tract right in here. So that with a package plan this whole region could be established in one way or another as a protection for rare and endangered species, this area acquired by the park would be an absolute sanctuary. Eventually, hunting would be eliminated when the animals are eliminated from it.

I thought I would give what little I know about this to the scoop because I think it is pertinent to the other remarks that have been made this evening and this afternoon. But, again, I think we need input from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I have been trying to get them to come up with a map for the boundaries for this proposal. No map has been produced, but they're thinking about it. I think they have one in their top desk drawer somewhere.

MR. HARRY: Do we have others who wish to speak?

MR. EARL PACHECO: I am speaking as an individual and private citizen. I'd like, I wouldn't say counter Dr. Tomich's talk a few minutes ago, but I think Dr. Tomich isn't telling the truth of actually the whole thing in a nutshell. As an advocate sportsman, we would not want to trade Hualalai for the strip that he's talking about on Keauhou Ranch land which is also part of Bishop Estate land. This is not the type of outdoor recreation that we're looking for, this is not the type of recreation that we advocate in the Keauhou area. This is an entirely different type of so-called hunting that the local sportsmen do up on Hualalai in comparison to what's there in Keauhou Forest. It's an entirely different species of game that we're going to hunt; it's an entirely different means of recreation that we do.

Dr. Tomich just stated that hunting if at all in Hualalai will be eliminated when feral animals are eliminated on Hualalai. Now we've been through this 4 years ago, we've been through this a year ago, I've been through this a week ago. Constantly, I've always had people like Dr. Tomich come up and make speeches. I know we used to use a dirty word "eradication" a couple of years back. We had to go to Congressional

people, we had to get the Deputy Director of the Department of Interior to come down and personally speak to me and the people I represent that the dirty word "eradication" was a word that we the people of Hawaii, the local guys like me, would not buy. We would not take a word like eradication. So in a roundabout way they changed the word eradication and now they come out with words like eliminating and the animals will be gone. This is something that we're not going to buy. If this is the intent that the so-called conservationists and ecologists have in mind of total elimination of feral animals in the acquisition of the Hualalai area, then I definitely would have to oppose the Hualalai extension, and on this I would have to go on record. Because as I've stated, I've gone through this 4-5 years ago, I've gone through it a month ago, I've gone through it a year ago that this is not what the local people of Hawaii want.

If there is any extension of the national park, this park has to be extended to the likes of the people -- the guys like me who were born here and who are gonna be here for the rest of our lives. We've lived here all our lives, I've got no place else to go. I can't pack my bags and move to California. I've got to live here the rest of my life. It's easy to have people like Dr. Tomich who can come here and live for 20 or 25 years come up and make recommendations like this because this is his thinking, this is what he believes in, this is what he wants. O.K. he does it and so it goes through. Then a month from now Dr. Tomich packs his bags and goes back to where he came from, and we're going to be stuck with it. We're going to live here the rest of our lives, and we're gonna be stuck with these recommendations.

Now I think if anybody comes up here, whether he's an ecologist, whether he's a conservationist, or whether he's a sportsman, a hunter, or fisherman, he should make statements or recommendations--sound, constructive, and positive recommendations. Not come up here and speak emotionally and say that he wants to eliminate the sheep, or he wants to eradicate the goats, because these the local people will not accept. We've gone through this, like I said, 4 years ago because this national park was never made acceptable to the local people of Hawaii. We've had this park here for over 54 years and it was never made acceptable to the people of Hawaii. We never had any acceptable feeling in entering the national park until 4 years ago when we had to go through this same controversy that we're going through right now. Ever since then a drastic change has taken place within the national park itself--the administration, the communication gap, and we've all learned to live and work together in the last 4 years. That's something that was never done prior to that. All of a sudden now, tonight, we hear people like Dr. Tomich come up here and make statements like this and get me stirred up emotionally. I've got to go through the same thing that I went through 4 years ago.

I don't think it is the intent of Bryan Harry and Bob Barrel to come up here to ask for an extension of the national park. I mean not for people to come here and make statements such as eliminating the game. I think we've discussed this, both Harry and myself and his personnel, and we have a very good program working out in the national park right now. A program, like Bryan says, that's been going on in Teton National Park for the last 25 years--a deputy ranger program. We have a deputy ranger

program that's going on now in the national park here, and it's been going on for 1½ years now, and it's working real swell. We've had good results; we've had friendly relations between the hunters and the National Park Service. We've had fine cooperation and, man, it's just been working real swell. A continuation of this program is exactly what we want. We realize the national park's concern and working together in the present program that we have would be in the best interest of the people of Hawaii, the local people like me that are going to live here and are going to be here for the rest of our lives. Thank you Bryan, Bob.

MR. HARRY: Thank you, Earl. Do we have other testimony? Well, in that case, let's adjourn until tomorrow when we'll have hearings on wilderness proposals for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, beginning at 1 o'clock. Thank you very much for coming. I don't know how we'll resolve all the differences in viewpoints, but everyones ideas and views genuinely help. I think we're a lot closer than many of us really realize to ideas that work together. Thanks much for coming.

(Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m.)